

390 AD

Theodosius erected in the Hippodrome
at Constantinople a syenite obelisk
brought from Heliopolis

c 390

380-480 Easter chart

Duncan; Cal

(385-412) THEOPHILUS
bishop

made time charts predicting
Easter covered the 100-year
span from 380-480

At Milan, the San Lorenzo
was built.

390

1912 Dates' J-BK

Rome

Paganism was proscribed

The uprising in THESSALONICA was put down with great cruelty by Theodosius.

For this Ambrosius of MILAN excluded him from Christian communion, until he had done penance.

c 390

~~Jesus Christ~~

Jerusalem Talmud
was completed

the only measure that helped fill up the gaps in population was the introduction of barbarians from without. This took place peacefully on a large scale; but so far as preserving the political empire was concerned it was a source of weakness rather than of strength. Not only was the Roman Army mostly made up of Germans: whole provinces were settled by them, before their kinsmen from without, in the fifth century, began in earnest to break over the Rhine. Conquered barbarians had been settled, hundreds of thousands at a time,

in frontier provinces, and friendly tribes had been admitted, to make their homes in depopulated districts. Thus as slaves, soldiers, coloni, subjects, the German world had been filtering into the Roman world, until a large part of the empire was peacefully Germanized. Even the imperial officers were largely Germans. This infusion of new blood helped to renew the decaying population and to check the decline of material property. The barrier between the Empire and its assailants melted away. This lessened the agony of the barbarian conquest, but it helped to make it possible.

390 A.D.

Alexandrian museum was partially destroyed by Bishop Theophilus.

Decree of Spolii (Temple)
affected intent after edict
of Christian Emperor
Theodosius I (346 → Jan 17
395)

theodosius I (the Great) was ex-
communicated by AMBROSE, bishop of MILAN
for ordering the massacre of the citizens
of THESSALONICA who had murdered his
army commander. Only when he had
done penance was he allowed back into the
fold.

Theodosius reigned 379-395

The week day scheme was introduced into our calendar in the reign of the Christian emperor Theodosius, late in the 4th century A.D., though it had been initiated a few generations earlier by Constantine. Earlier the pagan Romans had been using an intricate backward

counting scheme with a threefold unequal division of time that was unmistakably tied to the month

C 390 → 410 AD ±

Roman legions were composed largely of Germans and other "barbarians" troops

"The Empire was not an enemy but a career.

They wanted nothing more than to become part of the Empire, to settle peacefully within its frontiers. This feeling persisted even after 476 AD

when the Empire in the West had
crumbled.

C 390-461

St. Patrick, ^{apostle} bishop, of Ireland
He wanted to abolish paganism
idolatry, and sun-worship.

The cult of Patrick spread from
Ireland to the numerous Irish
monasteries in Europe in the early
middle ages. The Normans encouraged
it in Ireland.

His feast is 17 March.

C390

Jerome Prepared the "Vulgate"

A Father of the Church provided the standard edition of the Bibl. Jerome was a scholar who abandoned pagan studies. After 3 yrs in the desert he was ordained at Antioch in 379. By 382 he was in Rome acting as secretary to Pope DAMASCUS I who assigned him to prepare a new version of the Bibl. The existing text was a Latin translation from the Greek. In Jerome's version, the old

Testament was prepared from the original Hebrew texts. The Gospels were essentially a revision of the Taten texts.

He spent 34 years of his life in Bethlehem where from 391-406 he worked on his translation of the Old Testament.

Pope Damasus awarded him a Cardinal's hat though he was never actually a Cardinal.

The Germanic world was far from stable. Tribal jealousies and wars enabled the Roman Imperial authorities to play one German nation against another. The Empire was NOT menaced by united German hosts.

Thousands of individual Germans had crossed the Imperial boundaries to become peasants or serve in

the Roman Army

colonii, too, had become miserable. They were crushed by imperial taxes, in addition to the rent due their landlord; and in Diocletian's time, in Gaul, they rose in desperate revolt against the upper classes, to plunder, murder, and torture - a terrible forerunner of the peasant-risings during the Middle Ages.

Before 400

TURANIANS { Huns, Tartars,
Pechis, Avars } pressed
into Europe from the steppes
of Asia.

The invasions of barbarian attacks were no greater than those which had so often been rebuffed. The barbarians, then, ought not to be considered as chief cause of the "fall": the causes were internal. The Roman Empire was overthrown from without by an overwhelming attack, because it had grown weak within.

This weakness was not due, in any marked degree, at least, to decline in the army. The army kept its superb organization, and to the last was so strong